ANNUAL REPORT

for the fiscal year
ending March 31, 1984

Department of Labour and Manpower

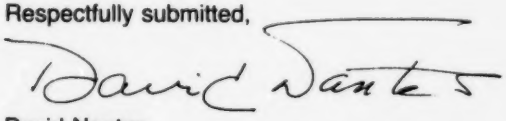
ISSN 0825-0642

To His Honour
The Honourable Alan R. Abraham, C.D.
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Department of Labour and Manpower for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1984.

Respectfully submitted,



David Nantes
Minister of Labour and Manpower

To the Honourable David Nantes
Minister of Labour and Manpower
Province of Nova Scotia

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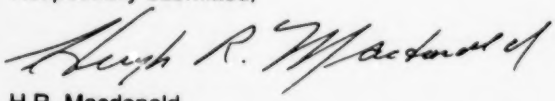

H.R. Macdonald
Deputy Minister of Labour
and Manpower

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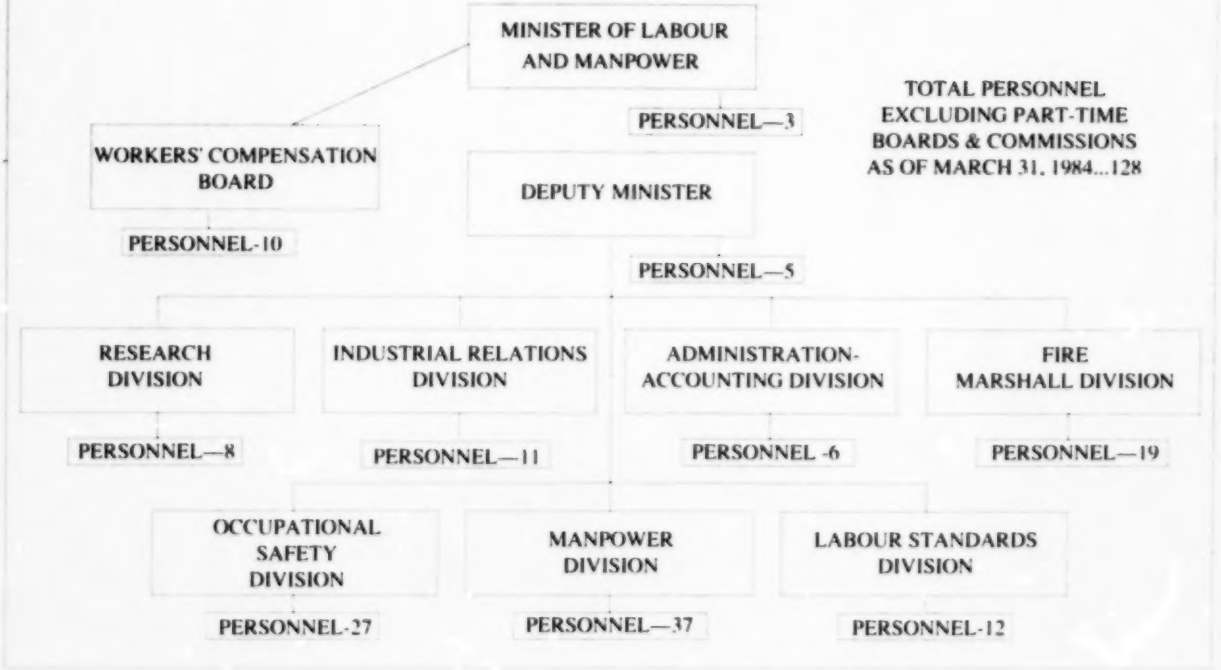
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND MANPOWER



ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Office of the Minister and Deputy Minister

Minister ..... Hon. David Nantes
Deputy Minister ..... H.R. Macdonald
Assistant to the Deputy Minister ..... P.F. Langlois

Administration and Accounting Division

Director of Office Services ..... P.G. Horne

Industrial Relations Division

Director of Conciliation Services ..... W. McCallum

Research Division

Director ..... Jean Dobson

Labour Standards Division

Director ..... A.R. Mitchell
Chief Labour Standards Officer ..... G.A. Theriault

Manpower Division

Director Program Operations ..... Ray Cole
Director Apprenticeship Training ..... Peter Woods

Occupational Safety Division

Director ..... D.D. Todd
Chief Inspector, Construction Safety Act ..... D.J. MacDonald
Chief Inspector, Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act ..... R.A. Yeo
Chief Inspector, Industrial Safety Act ..... E.W. MacDonald
Chief Inspector, Elevators and Lifts Act
and Amusement Devices Safety Act ..... M.R. Liberatore
Inspector-Examiner, Stationary Engineers Act ..... K. Daniels

Office of the Fire Marshal

Fire Marshal ..... C. Findlay

Stationary Engineers Board

Chairman	C.W. Purcell
Inspector-Examiner	K.W. Daniels
Inspector-Registrar	F.G. Golar
Members	R.I. McNabb
	A.B. Hill
	F.J. MacDonald
	G.V. Smyth

Labour Relations Board

Chairman	Judge R.J. McCleave
Vice-Chairman	P.E. Darby
Chief Executive Officer	K.H. Horne
Members	D.G. Burchell
	A.R. Harrington
	L. McKay
	M. McIntyre
Alternate Members	W.H. Tidmarsh
	P. O'Brien
	C. Sanford
	J.G. Boudreau
	F.J. Creaser
	J.G. MacDonald

Construction Industry Panel—Labour Relations Board

Chairman	Judge R.J. McCleave
Vice-Chairman	P.E. Darby
Chief Executive Officer	K.H. Horne
Members	F.J. Creaser
	E.M. MacNeil
Alternate Members	J.G. MacDonald
	D. MacDonald, Jr.
	A. Rafuse
	D.G. Burchell
	A.R. Harrington
	L.F. McKay
	C. "Mark" Cleary

Labour Standards Tribunal

Chairman	Douglas Ruck
Executive Officer	G. Ross
Members	M.H. Martell
	Ann Hebb
Alternate Member	Cheryl Taylor

Minimum Wage Board

Chairman	John McIntyre
Members	F. Belshaw
	D. Cook
	G. Davis
	A. Meisner
	B. Ross

Provincial Manpower Board

Chairman	W.S. Robertson
Vice-Chairman	H.G. Marsh
Members	R.G. Bullock
	M.A. Eisenhauer
	J.T. Kennedy
	Peter Andrewes
	Alonzo Reekie
	N.J. Mosher
	R.D. Tullock
	D.J. White
	C. "Mark" Cleary
	John Horechuk
	Janet Fountain
	A.C. Shaw
	D.J. Oulton

Provincial Apprenticeship Board

Chairman	C. "Mark" Cleary
Members	Jim Henley
	Colin Isnor
	Edward MacNeil
	Len Perry
	Carl Nelson
	Paul Christie

INTRODUCTION

The Nova Scotia Department of Labour and Manpower marked 52 years of service to labour, management and the public on March 31, 1984.

The Act that established a department of the Government of Nova Scotia called the Department of Labour, to be presided over by the Minister of Labour, was passed March 31, 1932. The annual report for the first year's operation of the Department included reports of the Minimum Wage Board, Employment Services Office and Supervisor of Unemployment Relief. Of those three, only the Minimum Wage Board remains today.

The Department was assigned additional responsibilities of manpower training in 1981 with the proclamation of An Act to Provide For A Department of Labour and Manpower. The new legislation also changed the department's name to the Department of Labour and Manpower.

The responsibilities of the Department have expanded since 1932 and now fall into six broad categories: industrial relations; occupational safety; labour standards; manpower, which includes apprenticeship training; fire prevention and protection; and research. Fire prevention and protection are covered in the Annual Report of the Fire Marshal.

DIVISIONS

ADMINISTRATION AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION

The Administration and Accounting Division is the internal administration arm of the Department. Essentially, it is responsible for the preparation and control of budgets and appropriations, and the efficient and economical utilization of staff, space and equipment in consultation with directors of the various divisions. The director recommends promotions, compensation, disciplinary action and terminations to the Deputy Minister after conferring with the directors concerned. The Division coordinates the various administrative functions of the Department and acts as the liaison with other departments of government, the Civil Service Commission and the Auditor General.

Staff

The total number of department staff remained the same as during the previous fiscal period.

MANPOWER DIVISION

The Manpower Division is responsible, in general, for provincial manpower matters, and specifically for the following:
—labour market needs identification;
—manpower supply projections;
—evaluation of the effectiveness of all occupational training programs in meeting labour market requirements;
—federal/provincial activities in all matters associated with the current Federal/Provincial Training Agreement;
—development of provincial manpower policies;
—administration of the annual Canada Employment Institutional Training Program; and
—the Provincial Apprenticeship Act.

Administration Section

Three staff members, two on secondment from the Department of Education and one transferred from the same department, remain with the Administration section staff. Their duties involve federal/provincial matters relating to training, including the negotiation of a Federal/Provincial Training Agreement now in effect. Other duties involve provincial manpower planning, leading to the development of the annual Institutional Training Plan, and the administration of the Course Purchase Notices issued in accordance with the Annual Training Plan.

During the year, under the National Institutional Training Program a total of 551,088 training days were conducted at a cost of approximately $19,444,000, of which approximately $19,282,000 was recovered from the federal government.

A Provincial Manpower Board composed of 17 members from industry and business is established and has met on several occasions during the period reported. The Board's mandate is to ensure that occupational training programs are responsible to labour market needs and that there is a coordinated approach to manpower training and human resource development in Nova Scotia, and to promote manpower planning in industry itself.

National Industrial Training Program

The program, General Industrial Training (GIT), involves on-the-job training for a variety of lower level skills provided for under the new National

Training Act and the training agreement between the Federal Government and the Province of Nova Scotia.

Another program, Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST), is also a result of an agreement between the Federal Government and the Province of Nova Scotia. The target of CTST is high technology.

The objective of Industrial Training, in both general and critical skills, is to alleviate persistent skill shortages of workers, especially in designated occupations of national or regional importance, or in high-demand skilled occupations. Both provide also for retraining of workers affected by technology or regulatory change and also provide access to employment opportunities for unemployed workers who lack marketable skills.

The Province's role in Industrial Training is to provide the expertise required to improve all training program standards in Nova Scotia. The Industrial Training section of the Department of Labour and Manpower is responsible for assessing an industry's capability to train, for developing proper training curricula with employer input and for evaluating the ongoing programs, including making recommendations for upgrading the employer's implementation of the training programs.

The Province's role is accomplished in close cooperation with the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and its regional Canada Employment Centres.

More than 1,900 trainees from more than 1,100 employers were allocated in excess of $4,000,000 in combined GIT and CTST funds in Nova Scotia during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Apprenticeship Training

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications section is responsible for both the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training and the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. The apprenticeship system involves on-the-job acquisition of a trade, coupled with periods of off-the-job institutional training. Full training costs for registered apprentices are paid by the federal government under the terms of the Federal/Provincial Training Agreement. The costs include full instruction and operating costs and also a portion of the administrative costs.

The National Training Act and Regulations provides for the payment of allowances to apprentices who are not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits while attending institutional training. Those apprentices who are eligible to draw unemployment insurance benefits may draw on these benefits while in attendance.

All institutional training of apprentices is provided for the Apprenticeship section by the provincial Department of Education and is given at the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology in Halifax, and the University College of Cape Breton and the Adult Vocational Training Centre, both in Sydney.

School Training of Apprentices

Pre-employment Program

The Pre-employment Program is a training program designed to provide a starting point for young people interested in entering into an apprenticeship in a specific trade. Selected applicants are trained in sufficient skills of the trade for them to produce immediately for their employer, thereby reducing the initial period during which a beginning apprentice is non-productive. Training also acts as a selective pool from which employers may choose future apprentices.

Candidates for the Pre-employment Program are selected by the Federal Employment and Immigration Commission. The assessment is based on minimum qualification requirements and the applicant's suitability for the trade.

A total of 326 candidates received training in the various trades during the 1983-84 fiscal year. This was an increase of 22 over the previous year. Four classes were dropped because of fewer employment opportunities in Bricklaying, Electrical Construction, Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical) and Motor Vehicle Repair (Body). Three classes were added because of demand in Carpentry, Industrial Instrumentation and Industrial Mechanical. Continuous intake classes were conducted in both Halifax and Sydney.

Block Release Program

The Apprenticeship Program is basically a training program in which an apprentice learns the skills of a trade while on the job. The related theory portion of the training requirement is acquired through periods of school training that supplement the on-the-job training. This program, called the Block Release Program, is the major training program for registered apprentices in the province. Apprentices are notified to report for training each year of their term of apprenticeship. The training class usually extends over a five- to eight-week period, depending on the requirement of the trade. On completion of the training period, an apprentice must pass an examination to acquire credit for the course.

Block Release classes were attended by 2,122 apprentices during the year, a decrease of 350 apprentices from the previous year. Decreases in attendance occurred in the following trades: Bricklaying (37), Carpentry (30), Electrical Construction (21), Industrial Electrical (22), Heavy Duty Repair (6), Industrial Instrumentation (8), Industrial Mechanic (104), Machinist (9), Mine Electrician (20), Mine Mechanic (53), Motor Vehicle Mechanic (55), Bus and Transport (11), Oil Burner Servicing (14), Plumbing (45), Sprinkler Fitter (9), Stationary Engineer (4), Sheet Metal (2). There were increases in attendance in the following trades: Boilermaker (10), Cooking (38), Plant Apprenticeship (13), Motor Vehicle Repair (Body) (1), Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (10), Steamfitter-Pipefitter (28).

Part Time Training

A total of 16 part-time classes were held in various locations throughout the province. This was a decrease of two from that of the previous year. In these classes 326 people were trained in the following trades: Carpentry (43), Cooking (22), Diesel (20), Motor Vehicle Repair (Bus and Transport) (12), Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical) (148), Refrigeration (20), Heavy Duty Repair (41) and Plumbing (20).

Laid-Off Apprentice Program

A program to assist apprentices to continue their training in trades considered to be of national importance was jointly introduced by provincial and federal government officials during the year. The program provided federal financial assistance to employers for providing hands-on training in their establishment for laid-off apprentices. Assistance to apprentices while taking the training was also provided, either through

training allowances or Unemployment Insurance Commission payments, plus $25.00 per week. Where practical training was provided by a training institution, the Federal Government bore the cost for material, equipment and labour expenses. A total of 82 laid-off apprentices took advantage of the program during the year as follows: Pipefitter (52), Machinist (8), Heavy Duty Repair (12) and Marine Electrical (10).

Modular Training

Development work for the modular programs for Carpentry, Bricklaying and Cooking has been completed, and the programs for these trades are now provided completely in a modular context and appear to be working reasonably well. Three additional trades are presently in the development stage and will be introduced this year. These trades are Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical), Electrical Construction and Gasfitter.

Trade Advisory Committees

The Provincial Apprenticeship Board continues to meet regularly and make recommendations regarding Regulations, Training and Certification, based on input from industry and the Trade Advisory Committees. A total of 15 advisory committees representing 18 trades meet onan as-required basis.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS DIVISION

The Trade Union Act establishes the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. In an endeavour to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under the Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied.

Conciliation-Mediation

This includes the appointment of conciliation-mediation officers in labour-management disputes and the processing of Conciliation Board appointments and Industrial Inquiry Commissions regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new collective agreement.

Labour Relations Board

The Labour Relations Board and its Construction Industry Panel carry out the functions related to the certification of trade unions, revocation or amendment of certification and complaints related to jurisdictional disputes. The Board performs other functions, including investigating alleged unfair labour practices and refusals to bargain.

Conciliation

A total of 171 cases were dealt with at the conciliation officer level, of which 41 were in process April 1, 1983 and 130 were new cases. Of the total, seven cases lapsed at the conciliation officer level, one case resulted in certification being revoked, one case was referred to arbitration under provisions of the Teachers Collective Bargaining Act and one case was referred to mediation. Two cases were referred to one industrial inquiry commission.

This compares with a total of 151 cases dealt with at the conciliation officer level during the 1982-83 fiscal year, of which ten cases lapsed, one case was withdrawn, one case was referred to the Quebec Department of Labour, one case resulted in certification being revoked, and one case was referred to mediation and later referred to an industrial

inquiry commission. There were 91 cases settled, leaving 41 in process at the end of the period. Three cases were referred to conciliation boards and two cases were referred to one industrial inquiry commission.

Conciliation Board Level

At the conciliation board level there were no cases pending from the previous fiscal period, and no new conciliation boards were constituted during the 1983-84 fiscal year.

This compares with four conciliation board cases during the 1982-83 fiscal year: one was in process April 1, 1983 and three new conciliation boards were constituted. All four cases were settled at the conciliation board level during the 1982-83 fiscal period.

Industrial Inquiry Commission Level

At the industrial inquiry commission level there was one case pending from the 1982-83 fiscal year. One industrial inquiry commission representing two cases was constituted during the 1983-84 fiscal year. All three cases were settled at the industrial inquiry commission level, leaving no cases pending at the end of the period.

This compares with one case pending at the beginning of the 1982-83 fiscal year. One industrial inquiry commission representing two cases and one commission referred from mediation were constituted during the 1982-83 fiscal year. Two industrial inquiry commission cases were settled, leaving one in process at the end of the period.

Industrial Inquiry Commissions

1. Scott Maritimes Limited	AND	Canadian Paperworkers Union, Local 440
R. Lorne MacDougall, Q.C.		Commissioner

Case Settled

2. Construction Management Labour Bureau Limited	AND	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 625
	AND	Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local 409*
R. Lorne MacDougall, Q.C.		Commissioner

Case Settled

* One industrial inquiry commission representing two conciliation cases.

Mediation Level

There were no cases pending from the previous fiscal year at the mediation officer level. There was one new case during the 1983-84 fiscal period, which is still outstanding.

RESEARCH DIVISION

The Research Division is responsible for developing labour and manpower information, specialized studies and forecasts to be used in the formation of legislation, programs and administrative policies. Research is carried on both independently and in cooperation with the appropriate federal agencies.

During the period under review, studies were carried out in the areas of wages, labour force, manpower and industrial relations. Work in labour-related areas was also undertaken.

The results of this research were placed at the disposal of the Department of Labour and Manpower, as well as labour, management, other government agencies and the general public.

Studies

Wages

During the 1983-84 reporting period, the annual publication *Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia* was again released. The data are compiled by industry, province, county and urban area. Information on wage rates in the construction industry has been compiled and is available on request.

Labour Force and Related Statistics

During the fiscal period, a monthly report was published entitled *Current Labour Force Statistics in Nova Scotia*. Also, from time to time specialized information was prepared to meet requests placed with the Division.

Manpower

Manpower research incorporates a number of functions, including the following: the provision of information and data required by the Manpower Division; ongoing evaluation of the ability of the apprenticeship program to effectively fulfill its intended functions; an annual follow-up survey of graduates from provincial training institutions; technical support to the operations of the Provincial Manpower Board; and special studies on the operations of the Nova Scotia labour market.

The Division, in cooperation with the Department of Education, has

undertaken a preliminary survey of vocational school graduates. In June of 1983 it conducted a follow-up survey to determine where and how these students are utilizing their training. Survey results, which will also include information on 1984 graduates, are expected to be available in the Fall of 1984. This type of survey work is ongoing, and the information obtained will be used for program administration and input into program planning. As well, this information will benefit those offering career counselling services within the school system.

The Division is represented by members of staff on a number of sub-committees operating under the auspices of the Joint Federal-Provincial Manpower Needs Committee, Voluntary Planning Board and the Provincial Manpower Board. From time to time special papers are prepared in conjunction with duties imposed by these committees.

Industrial Relations

All collective agreements on file with the Department are studied, and analyses of major provisions are coded and placed on computer. This provides an immediate source of reference on all agreements.

During the fiscal year, the report entitled *Monthly Summary of Activities - Industrial Relations Division/Labour Relations Board* was published. In addition, *Labour Organizations in Nova Scotia, 1983* was published to supply labour, management and the general public with an annually updated directory of labour unions and the names and addresses of their principal officials. Incorporated in the publication is information on union membership by area, industry and congress affiliation.

Data on work stoppages and collective agreement expirations were prepared by the Division and made available on request.

The monthly report entitled *Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia* was published. A complementary publication, *Wage Changes in Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia*, is also released quarterly. It aggregates collective agreement settlement base rate changes by selected statistical description, providing a data source for analyzing wage developments and trends in wage negotiations in the province. As well, annual publications are prepared dealing with those settlements and settlement trends: *Trends in Collective Bargaining Settlements in Nova Scotia, Trends in Collective Agreement Settlement Wage Rates Changes in Nova Scotia*, and *Survey of Wage Rates from*

Collective Agreement Settlements in Nova Scotia.

Two publications, *Negotiated Working Conditions, 1983* and *Compendium of Grievance Arbitration Decisions, 1983*, were released. *Negotiated Working Conditions* is an annual analysis of working condition provisions found in collective agreements in Nova Scotia. The *Compendium of Grievance Arbitration Decisions* lists decisions that have been filed under grievance arbitration legislation provided for under the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act. The *Compendium* outlines the issues involved in a particular arbitration and summarizes the grievance being brought to arbitration and the arbitrator's award. Issues are indexed utilizing the Brown and Beatty standard.

Lists of collective agreement expirations have been prepared and are available on request.

Library

The Department of Labour and Manpower library was established in 1970 to support the interests and activities of the Department. As of March 31, 1984, the library collection consists of more than 2,000 titles (books and government documents) and approximately 350 periodical titles. Material in the library covers such areas as labour laws and legislation, labour research, economics, arbitration, collective bargaining, working conditions, manpower, labour relations, occupational safety and related information. All publications produced by the Department are deposited in the library. Anyone is welcome to use the library, and assistance is available with regard to research and use of the collection. The library provides services and information to all members of the Department, including its branch offices, staff from other government departments and the general public.

The library collection as of March 31, 1984 includes the following:
Books and government documents — 2,412
Serial publications — 354

Acquisitions from April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984 were as follows:
Books and government documents — 193
Serial publications — 26

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Occupational Safety Division is to ensure that the safety and health of the public is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels, refrigeration plants, welding procedures, industrial establishments, elevators and lifts, construction projects and amusement devices. This division also has the responsibility of administering the Stationary Engineers Act and Regulations, which controls the certification of all power plants and stationary engineers in Nova Scotia.

The Occupational Safety Division applies regulations and safety codes to maintain safe conditions related to equipment and work and installation of certain types of mechanical equipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving those rules. A code rule or a regulation may be modified; in all such cases a minimum acceptable safety standard must be the basis for any modification.

The Department of Labour and Manpower contributes to the development of codes and standards principally through its representation on committees of the Canadian Standards Association.

Inspections of elevating devices and boilers and pressure vessels were carried out on behalf of Labour Canada.

Industrial Safety Act

The Industrial Safety Act generally embraces establishments that are engaged in the manufacturing process or assembly in connection with the manufacturing of goods or products. In 1981 the Act was amended to include the forest industry under its jurisdiction. This act is designed to protect the occupational health and safety of employees through regulations pertaining to sanitation, personal protective equipment, use of tools, guarding of machinery, ventilation, first aid, electrical hazards and other hazards common to the manufacturing industry.

In November, 1977, regulations made under the authority of the Industrial Safety Act were amended in such a manner that regulations pertaining to occupational health, made pursuant to Section 11 of the Public Health Act, would be the rules, procedures and standards to be followed under the Industrial Safety Act and Regulations.

In February of 1982, amendments were made by the Governor-in-Council, pursuant to the Industrial Safety Act, respecting the use and control of explosives and including the certification of blasters.

The Industrial Safety Act requires that, as a general duty, an employer must keep his establishment in such a manner that the safety and health of persons in the establishment are not likely to be endangered. Inspectors appointed under the authority of the Act have the right of entry at reasonable times and, for the purposes of conducting an investigation, may administer an oath and summon any person to give evidence.

There were 30 noise, air and light surveys conducted in cooperation with the Occupational Health Division of the Department of Health. Directions issued as the consequence of any survey were made known to the affected parties, and the necessary corrective action was carried out; also, 22 stop work orders were issued and complied with. Investigation was made of 55 complaints, which were resolved to the satisfaction of employer and employee.

Fatal Accidents

1. A forklift operator died while operating a forklift over a utility trench; the plate cover flipped out causing the truck to tip over.
2. Three men died as a result of a blast furnace explosion.
3. A man died in a sawmill when his legs became entangled in the drive shaft.
4. A woods worker died on the way to the hospital, apparently from a heart attack.
5. A painter died in a fire that started in a tank he was painting.

Construction Safety Act

The Construction Safety Act is designed to protect the safety and health of persons engaged in the construction industry. The Act requires that the constructor, as defined under the Act, assume overall responsibility for project safety. A sub-contractor has the responsibility for the safety of all persons on the part or parts of a "project" under his direct control.

In November, 1977, regulations made under the authority of the Construction Safety Act were amended in such a manner that regulations pertaining to occupational health, made pursuant to Section 11 of the

Public Health Act, would be the rules, procedures and standards to be followed under the Construction Safety Act and Regulations.

In February of 1982, amendments were made by the Governor-in-Council, pursuant to the Construction Safety Act, respecting the use and control of explosives and including the certification of blasters.

Under the Construction Safety Act, a project is defined as a place where the building, construction, improvement, repair, alteration, reconstruction, demolition or excavation of any building structure, road, bridge, pipeline, wharf or marine structure, excavation or tunnel is being carried out.

An inspector appointed under the authority of the Act may issue a stop work order setting out that certain directions must be carried out within a specified time. A stop work order may be issued for an entire project or any part of a project. Inspectors also have the right of entry and, for purposes of an investigation, may administer an oath or summon any person to give evidence.

Five companies were found to be in violation of the Construction Safety Act and fined amounts varying from $200 to $1,800.

A total of 10 stop work orders were issued during the fiscal year. In the majority of cases, unsafe conditions were attended to before the effective time and date of the stop work order.

Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

The Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act applies to steam boilers operating at a pressure in excess of 15 pounds per square inch, and to pressure vessels having an external pressure in excess of 15 pounds per square inch and an inside diameter of more than six inches. The Act also applies to refrigeration plants having a capacity in excess of three tons in 24 hours. Boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants are initially inspected after installation and subsequently inspected on a regular basis to check on conditions that affect the life and safe operation of the equipment.

Equipment subject to the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act is substantially constructed in accordance with the Canadian Standards Association Code for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels. The inspection of equipment manufactured in Nova

Scotia is carried out by a provincial inspector; equipment manufactured outside Nova Scotia and for use in the province is subject to inspection by a recognized authority in the United States and Canada and is acceptable under the Act based on receipt of an affidavit from the manufacturer.

Welders engaged in boiler and pressure vessel construction or repair are tested under Section IX of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code for welding qualifications. A total of 1,127 welders were tested during the fiscal year.

Elevators and Lifts Act

The Elevators and Lifts Act applies to the installation of elevating devices for the physically disabled, passenger and freight elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, manlifts and incline lifts, such as ski-lifts and T-bars. The Act also applies to major and minor alterations to elevating equipment. The owners of elevators and lifts are required to have their equipment inspected at least once annually.

The latest edition of the Canadian Standards Association Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators is the standard followed by the inspectors in carrying out their duties under the Act and Regulations.

The Elevators and Lifts Act requires that no person shall commence a new installation or a major alteration of an elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, manlift or incline lift until the drawings and specifications have been approved by the Chief Inspector.

No owner of an elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, manlift or incline lift shall operate it or cause or permit it to be operated unless it is licensed under the Act.

Stationary Engineers Act

(Please see **Stationary Engineers Board**, page 37.)

Amusement Devices Safety Act

The Amusement Devices Safety Act provides for the inspection and licensing of amusement devices and temporary structures at carnivals, fairs and amusement parks.

The legislation ensures that the equipment is designed, assembled, dismantled and operated in a manner that will guard against injuries to the general public.

To be operated, amusement equipment must be licensed. Licenses will be granted when a Certificate of Inspection has been issued and proof of financial responsibility has been provided to the Provincial Secretary. Financial responsibility means that insurance provisions have been made for persons injured or killed while in or about the equipment.

LABOUR STANDARDS DIVISION

The function of the Labour Standards Division is to deal with inquiries and complaints from the public about whether a specified employment-related problem is affected by the Labour Standards Code of this province. Investigations of specific employment situations are carried out and, if the Labour Standards Code is not being adhered to, the staff of the Division take action to ensure compliance with the Code. The Labour Standards Division also fulfills an advisory role to the public on how the Labour Standards Code should be applied to certain situations.

The Labour Standards Code
- —contains provisions for setting minimum wages in all industries;
- —contains provisions for setting industrial standard rates for the trades in the construction industry;
- —prohibits employment of persons under 14 years of age unless certain conditions are met, and of persons under 16 years of age in certain industries;
- —requires employers to pay the same wage to female workers performing work that is substantially the same as that performed by male workers in the same establishment;
- —requires that female employees who qualify be granted maternity leave;
- —requires employers to maintain certain information in their payroll records;
- —requires that all employees receive vacation pay;
- —requires that employees who qualify receive pay for certain holidays throughout the year;
- —protects the employee's right to receive wages earned; and
- —requires employers and employees to give notice of termination of employment.

Any decisions rendered by the Labour Standards Division may be appealed to the Labour Standards Tribunal of Nova Scotia, which is established under the provisions of the Labour Standards Code and empowered to make decisions concerning the application of the Code.

Labour Standards staff may, in the course of their duties, carry out routine inspections of an employer's payroll records as well as conduct investigations arising from specific complaints.

During the period April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984, routine inspections

under the Labour Standards legislation were made throughout the province on 85 establishments, employing 1,341 employees. As a result, 37 firms were found to be in violation, involving 170 employees.

During the same period 1,685 firms were contacted about complaints, and 983 firms were found to be in violation.

Complaints were filed by 2,000 persons and violations were found affecting 2,734 persons. A total of $517,183.49 was collected by the Labour Standards Division on behalf of these persons in situations in which violations of the Code were found. These violations of the Code are broken down into the following categories:

Industrial Standards

Six trades in the construction industry in the city of Sydney and seven in the cities of Halifax and Dartmouth come under the provisions of the Industrial Standards section of the Labour Standards Code.

The following hourly rates were in effect in Halifax/Dartmouth and in Sydney at the end of the fiscal period:

Halifax/Dartmouth	**Rates Per Hour**
Carpentry Trade	$5.05
Plumbing, Steamfitting, and Pipefitting Trades	7.33
Labourers in Building Construction	5.80
Painting Trades	
Brush	4.50
Spray	4.65
Plastering Trades	6.38
Sheet Metal Trade	7.33
Electrical Trade	5.63
Charge Hand	5.78
Foreman	5.98
Sydney	
Carpentry Trade	5.95
Carpentry Foreman	6.40
Electrical Trade	
Industrial Manufacturing Construction Projects Journeyman	4.40

Charge Hand	4.55
Foreman	4.70
Labourers	
Building Construction	5.25
Non-working Foreman	5.75
Jackhammer	5.60
Vibrators, Compactors, Tampers	5.40
Dynamite Helper	5.75
Dynamite Blaster	6.25
Concrete Storm and Sewer Pipelayer	5.50
Job Service Truck	5.50
Creosote Work	5.50
Cement Finisher	5.85
Sandblaster (masonry & concrete)	5.75
Burner & Welder	5.75
Signalman	5.50
Painting Trade	
Journeyman	5.35
Foreman	5.85
Plumbing & Pipefitting Trades	
Journeyman	5.95
Foreman	6.40

These rates in all cases are for a regular work week of 40 hours.

During the fiscal period no violation was found involving this section of the Labour Standards Code.

Hours of Labour

No violation involving this section of the Labour Standards Code was found.

Employment of Children

Two firms were found to be in violation of this section of the Labour Standards Code, involving three underaged employees. Management was instructed to terminate this employment and agreed to comply.

Equal Pay

No violation involving this section of the Labour Standards Code was found.

Maternity Leave

No violation involving this section of the Labour Standards Code was found.

Records

One firm involving seven persons was found to be in violation. Management was instructed to keep proper records and agreed to comply.

Vacation Pay

As the owners cannot be located, 951 Vacation Stamp Books, one envelope containing vacation stamps and 126 cheques are being held. The books contain stamps to the value of $7,211.98; the envelope contains stamps to the value of $1.23; and the cheques total, in value, $922.49.

There were 667 firms found to be in violation of this section of the Labour Standards Code. As a result of the investigations, 1,139 persons received $216,717.07 in additional vacation pay. No settlement was reached on violations involving 232 persons employed with 35 firms.

Minimum Wage

Fifty-three firms were found to be in violation of this section of the Labour Standards Code. As a result of the investigations, 93 persons were paid $12,647.15 in additional wages by their employers or former employers.

Protection of Pay

There were 489 firms found to be in violation of this section of the Code. As a result of the investigations, 746 persons received $188,684.88 in additional wages. No settlement was reached on violations involving 125 persons employed with 40 firms.

Termination of Employment

It was found that 190 firms were in violation of this section of the Code. As a result of the investigations, 212 persons were paid $86,898.31 in additional wages in lieu of notice by their former employers. Nosettlement was reached on violations involving three persons employed with one firm.

Holidays with Pay

There were 68 firms found to be in violation of this section of the Code, which resulted in $12,236.08 additional holiday pay being paid to 174 persons by their employers.

BOARD AND TRIBUNAL REPORTS

STATIONARY ENGINEERS BOARD

A part-time Board of Examiners reviews and assesses all applications and examinations of persons seeking certification under the provisions of the Stationary Engineers Act. The Stationary Engineers Board consists of a chairman plus four other members. The day-to-day operations related to the administration of the Act are carried out by a full-time staff.

A total of 479 applicants were examined within the province. The total number of plants presently registered is 222.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

During the fiscal year April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984, the Labour Relations Board (Nova Scotia) issued a total of 22 certification orders. In addition, eight applications were dismissed while three further cases were withdrawn. Six applications for amendment were granted, while an additional two applications for amendment were dismissed, two withdrawn and one confirmed. Four Board orders were revoked.

Seven complaints of unfair labour practice were submitted to the Board, of which six were withdrawn. One case was dismissed.

The Board received six complaints of failure to negotiate. Three cases were withdrawn, one dismissed and violations found in the remaining two.

Under Section 29 of the Trade Union Act, the Board granted three applications for Successor Rights, one was withdrawn and one dismissed. Under Section 30 of the Act, one application for Successor Rights was granted.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PANEL OF THE LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

Between April 1, 1983 and March 31, 1984, the Construction Industry Panel of the Labour Relations Board (Nova Scotia) granted 21 applications for certification. Three other cases were dismissed and one was withdrawn.

Two complaints of unfair labour practice were filed with the Panel: one was dismissed and the other withdrawn.

Six complaints alleging jurisdictional disputes were filed with the Panel, two of which resulted in interim orders being issued and four were dismissed.

Two applications for reconsideration were filed, with one being granted and the other withdrawn.

Under Section 29 of the Trade Union Act, ten applications were filed: the Panel granted three, three were dismissed and four were withdrawn.

Nine complaints alleging illegal work stoppages were filed, with the Panel dismissing four. Four were withdrawn and one was settled at the officer level.

LABOUR STANDARDS TRIBUNAL

The Labour Standards Tribunal is a part-time body that hears complaints of failure to comply with the Labour Standards Code.

Pursuant to the Code, a complaint is either referred to the Tribunal by the Director of Labour Standards and is then disputed by the employer and a hearing before the Tribunal is requested, or it is appealed by the complainant after the Director has found no violation of the Code. If, on hearing a complaint, the Tribunal finds wages due and owing, it will issue an order to pay against the employer. By a recent amendment to the Code, the Tribunal is deemed to hold a mortgage on the assets of the employer for the amount set out in the order, which takes priority over all other liens for wages due workmen. The Tribunal's mortgage may be enforced by foreclosure proceedings.

A breakdown of the sections of the Code violated is shown below. A complaint may involve a violation of more than one section of the Code.

Violation	Total Complaints	Ordered to Pay	Dismissed	Settled	Withdrawn	No Hearing
Minimum Wage	6	3	3	—	—	—
Protection of Pay	28	15	3	3	1	6
Vacation Pay	37	21	5	5	1	5
Termination of Employment	29	13	6	3	1	6
Holiday Pay	2	—	2	—	—	—
	102	52	19	11	3	17

Between the period of April 1, 1983, and March 31, 1984, the Tribunal issued orders to pay amounting to $29,649.37, which represented monies owed to 47 employees. During the same period a total of $14,876.04 was collected in settlement of the above orders affecting 28 employees. Monies were also collected amounting to $7,161.02 during the period, representing payment of Tribunal Orders issued during previous fiscal years.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD

The Nova Scotia Minimum Wage Board was appointed July 1, 1964, under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act.

The Board, under Chairman John MacIntyre, met on two occasions during the year and heard submissions from individuals and organizations on matters within its jurisdiction. The following orders were in effect at the end of the period under review:

Minimum Wage Orders

Minimum Wage Rates for Experienced Adult Workers

General Order; Beauty Parlour Order; Road Building and Heavy Construction Order; Logging and Forestry Order*:

Rate per Hour	Effective
$3.75	October 1, 1982

* Logging and Forestry Order: as of October 1, 1982, persons with no fixed work week — $735 per month.

Minimum Wage Rates for Workers under 18 years

General Order:

Rate per Hour	Effective
$3.40	October 1, 1982

Minimum Wage Rates for Inexperienced Workers

General Order:

Rate per Hour	Effective
$3.40	October 1, 1982

Beauty Parlour Order:

Rates per Hour		Effective
$2.70	1st three months	October 1, 1982
$3.05	2nd three months	October 1, 1982
$3.40	3rd three months	October 1, 1982

These rates are for 48 working hours per week. Provisions are set out in the order for overtime, workers on piece work and for deductions

for board and lodging. All time during which an employee is required to wait for work on the employer's premises shall be counted as working time.

STATISTICS

Apprenticeship Training

Number of Pre-employment Classes
Number of Part-time Classes
Number of Block Release Classes
Registrations, Cancellations, Completion of Apprenticeship by Trade

Industrial Relations

Summary of Activities—Conciliation Officer, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions and Mediation cases
Summary of Activities—Labour Relations Board and Construction Industry Panel/Labour Relations Board
Legal and Unofficial Work Stoppages

Occupational Safety

Inspections - Industrial Safety Act
Directions Issued - Industrial Safety Act
Inspections - Construction Safety Act
Directions Issued - Construction Safety Act
Inspections - Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act
Related Services - Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act
Inspections - Elevators and Lifts Act
Related Services - Elevators and Lifts Act
Inspections - Amusement Devices Safety Act
Certificates Issued - Stationary Engineers Act

Apprenticeship Training

Number of Pre-employment Classes - 1983/84

Trade	No. of Classes	Attendance
Boilermaker	1	15
Carpentry	2	17
Cooking (continuous intake)	2	101
Electrical Construction	1	15
Heavy Duty Repair	1	15
Machinist	4	57
Marine Fitter	1	13
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	1	15
Oil Burner Servicing	1	15
Stationary Engineer	2	33
Industrial Instrumentation	1	15
Industrial Mechanical	1	15
Totals	18	326

Number of Part-time Classes - 1983/84

Trade	No. of Classes	Attendance
Carpentry	2	43
Cooking	1	22
Diesel	1	20
Heavy Duty Repair	2	41
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	7	148
Motor Vehicle Repair (Bus and Transport)	1	12
Plumbing	1	20
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	1	20
Totals	16	326

Number of Block Release Classes - 1983/84

Trade	No. of Classes	Attendance
Boilermaker	5	57
Bricklaying	Modular	13
Carpentry	10	136
Carpentry	Modular	171
Cooking	13	126
Cooking	Modular	29
Electrical Construction	15	220
Electrical Industrial	6	68
Heavy Duty Repair	7	74
In Plant	6	134
Industrial Instrumentation	3	25
Industrial Mechanical	7	93
Machinist	11	114
Mine Electrician	3	39
Mine Mechanic	1	41
Motor Vehicle Repair (Body)	4	41
Motor Vehicle Repair (Mechanical)	26	355
Motor Vehicle Repair (Bus and Transport)	1	13
Oil Burner Servicing	4	47
Plumbing	6	69
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	2	30
Sheet Metal	2	25
Sprinkler Fitter	4	35
Stationary Engineer	8	99
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	5	68
Totals	149	2,122

Registrations—Cancellations—Completions of Apprenticeship by Trade
April 1, 1983, to March 31, 1984
Cumulative Totals 1945 - 1984

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Registrations 1945-1984	Cancellations April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Cancellations 1945-1984	Completions April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Completions 1945-1984	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1984
Aircraft Technician	-	138	2	39	-	99	-
Autobody Repair	56	1,143	33	597	13	444	102
Boilermaker	-	98	-	23	4	56	19
Bricklaying	24	880	9	486	17	311	83
Bus and Transport	23	308	12	103	17	147	58
Carpentry	312	3,735	59	1,421	126	1,530	784
Chemical Technician	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
Control Room Operator	-	14	-	1	1	11	2
Cooking	118	980	8	330	59	296	354
Diesel Mechanic	-	15	-	3	-	8	4
Draughtsman	-	50	-	15	-	32	3
Electrical Construction	148	4,135	28	1,450	59	2,338	347
Electrical Marine	4	37	1	2	4	13	32
Electrical Repairman	-	8	-	-	6	6	2
Electrical Technician	1	17	-	-	1	12	5
Electronics	5	169	2	21	-	123	25
Engine Fitter	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Fabricator Steel	-	48	-	18	-	28	2
Fiberglass Plastic	-	59	-	15	-	44	-
Foundry Practice	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fitter Armament	-	34	-	6	5	21	7

(Continued)

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Registrations 1945-1984	Cancellations April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Cancellations 1945-1984	Completions April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Completions 1945-1984	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1984
Fitter I.C.E.	2	37	-	3	-	29	5
Fitter Marine	-	40	-	-	2	24	16
Fitter Mechanic	3	152	1	18	-	113	21
Fixer Card	-	7	-	6	-	1	-
Fixer Textile	-	26	-	12	-	10	4
Gas Turbine	-	6	-	-	-	3	3
Heavy Duty Repair	29	770	11	316	35	385	69
Hydro Operator	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Industrial Electrical	18	1,048	12	209	30	682	157
Industrial Instrumentation	2	67	3	14	4	19	34
Instrument Repair	2	196	-	54	1	112	30
Iron Moulder	-	30	-	16	-	14	-
Joiner	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Lineman	-	653	-	219	1	433	1
Machine Woodworker	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Machinist	47	1,412	18	444	47	770	198
Maintenance Mechanic	-	7	-	-	1	5	2
Marine Engineer	18	20	-	2	-	-	18
Mason Insulator	-	7	-	1	-	4	2
Millwright	41	978	12	259	39	507	212
Mine Electrician	-	24	-	-	-	-	24
Mine Mechanic	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Motor Vehicle Repair (M)	191	4,514	102	1,962	106	2,137	415

(Continued)

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1963 March 31, 1964	Total Registrations 1945-1964	Cancellations April 1, 1963 March 31, 1964	Total Cancellations 1945-1964	Completions April 1, 1963 March 31, 1964	Total Completions 1945-1964	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1964
Oil Burner Servicing	31	514	10	218	15	184	112
Painter	-	20	-	15	-	5	-
Pattern Maker	-	18	-	5	-	13	-
Pipe Fitter	-	163	-	26	-	99	38
Plumbing	59	2,129	36	826	22	1,105	198
Printer	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Refrigeration	15	408	14	177	14	180	51
Rigger	7	89	-	6	8	64	19
Roll Turner	-	4	-	1	-	3	-
Sheet Metal	13	772	9	319	8	402	51
Ship Fitter	-	21	-	7	-	13	1
Ship Plater	4	81	-	15	3	63	3
Shipwright	4	141	-	38	3	89	14
Sprinkler Fitter	1	76	-	18	-	33	25
Stationary Engineer	39	578	33	198	10	247	133
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	12	978	14	421	8	457	100
Stone Cutter	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Stone Mason	-	24	-	3	-	21	-
Structural Steel	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
System Operator	-	5	-	1	-	4	-
Tinsmith	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
Toolmaker	1	4	-	1	-	1	2
Welder	1	69	2	9	3	56	4

(Continued)

TRADES	Registrations April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Registrations 1945-1984	Cancellations April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Cancellations 1945-1984	Completions April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984	Total Completions 1945-1984	Total Registrations as of March 31, 1984
Welder Electric Arc	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Welder Gas	-	5	-	4	-	1	-
Woodroom Mechanic	-	5	-	2	-	2	1
Miscellaneous	-	101	-	61	-	40	-
TOTAL	1,231	28,140	431	10,458	672	13,870	3,822

Industrial Relations

Summary of Activities
April 1, 1983 - March 31, 1984

Conciliation Officer Level

Total In Process April 1, 1983	41
Total New During Period	130
Settled at Officer Level	111
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	2*
Lapsed During Period	7
Referred to Arbitration - Teachers Collective Bargaining Act	1
Referred to Mediation During Period	1
Certification Revoked	1
In Process March 31, 1984	48
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AT OFFICER LEVEL	171

* One industrial inquiry commission representing two conciliation cases.

Conciliation Boards

Total In Process April 1, 1983	0
Total New During Period	0
In Process March 31, 1984	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AT BOARD LEVEL	0

Industrial Inquiry Commissions

Total In Process April 1, 1983	1
Total New During Period	1*
Settled During Period	2
In Process March 31, 1984	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AT COMMISSION LEVEL	2

* One industrial inquiry commission representing two conciliation cases.

Mediation Cases

Total In Process April 1, 1983	0
Total New During Period	1
In Process March 31, 1984	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AT MEDIATION LEVEL	1

Labour Relations Board/Construction Industry Panel

Summary of Activities
Fiscal Years April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983
and April 1, 1983 to Marrch 31, 1984

	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 Board	April 1, 1982 March 31, 1983 Board	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 Panel	April 1, 1982 March 31, 1983 Panel
APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION				
Granted	22	25	21	47
Dismissed	8	5	3	2
Withdrawn	3	3	1	6
APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT ORDERS				
Amended	6	11	-	-
Varied	-	1	-	-
Dismissed	2	2	-	-
Withdrawn	2	1	-	-
Confirmed	1	-	-	-
APPLICATION FOR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION				
Revoked	4	3	-	-
Dismissed	-	5	1	-
Withdrawn	-	-	1	-
COMPLAINTS OF UNFAIR LABOUR PRACTICE				
Violation found	-	3	-	-
Dismissed	1	7	1	1
Withdrawn	6	10	1	-
COMPLAINTS, FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE				
Violation found	2	-	-	-
Dismissed	1	1	-	-
Withdrawn	3	1	-	-

	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 Board	April 1, 1982 March 31, 1983 Board	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 Panel	April 1, 1982 March 31, 1983 Panel
COMPLAINTS RE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (SECTION 33)				
Violation found	-	-	-	-
Dismissed	2	-	-	-
Withdrawn	2	-	-	-
APPLICATION FOR RECONSIDERATION BY BOARD OR PANEL				
Granted	-	-	1	-
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Withdrawn	-	-	1	-
APPLICATION FOR DECLARATION OF SUCCESSOR RIGHTS (SECTION 29)				
Granted	3	15	3	-
Dismissed	1	2	3	-
Withdrawn	1	4	4	-
APPLICATION FOR DECLARATION OF SUCCESSOR RIGHTS (SECTION 30)				
Granted	1	4	-	-
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
Withdrawn	-	-	-	-
COMPLAINTS ALLEGING ILLEGAL WORK STOPPAGE				
Interim order	-	1	-	-
Dismissed	-	-	4	-
Withdrawn	-	-	4	-
Settled at officer level	-	-	1	-

	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 Board	April 1, 1982 March 31, 1983 Board	April 1, 1983 March 31, 1984 Panel	April 1, 1982 March 31, 1983 Panel
COMPLAINTS ALLEGING JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES (SECTION 50)				
Interim order	-	-	2	8
Dismissed	-	-	4	-
Withdrawn	-	-	-	1
Confirming order	-	-	-	-
APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 28				
Dismissed	-	-	-	-
APPLICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 24A				
Granted	-	1	-	-
Withdrawn	-	-	-	-
Cases lapsed	1	-	3	-

Legal and Unofficial Work Stoppages
April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984

	Work Stoppages			Persons-Days Lost		
	Legal	Unofficial	Total	Legal	Unofficial	Total
Industry						
Construction	2	1	3	123,880	61,543	185,423
Manufacturing	3	-	3	16,524	-	16,524
Service	1	-	1	22,360	-	22,360
Trade	4	-	4	3,810	-	3,810
Transportation	-	1	1	-	16	16
	10	2	12	166,574	61,559	228,133
Duration						
One day or less	-	1	1	-	16	16
Two to six days	1	-	1	1,144	-	1,144
Seven days or more	9	1	10	165,430	61,543	226,973
	10	2	12	166,574	61,559	228,133
Number of Workers						
50 or fewer	5	1	6	4,190	16	4,206
51 to 200	1	-	1	22,360	-	22,360
201 to 400	3	-	3	30,424	-	30,424
401 or more	1	1	2	109,600	61,543	171,143
	10	2	12	166,574	61,559	228,133
Number of Person-Days Lost						
50 or fewer	-	1	1	-	16	16
51 to 200	1	-	1	130	-	130
201 to 500	2	-	2	830	-	830
501 or more	7	1	8	165,614	61,543	227,157
	10	2	12	166,574	61,559	228,133

Occupational Safety

April 1, 1983 - March 31, 1984

Inspections - Industrial Safety Act

General Inspections	1,128
Re-inspections	76
Field Interviews	238
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	174
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	1,616
Stop Work Orders	22

Directions Issued - Industrial Safety Act

Sanitation	10
Ventilation	22
Lighting	28
Machine Guarding	210
Personal Protective Equipment	358
First Aid Facilities	37
Housekeeping	66
Fire Protection	67
Electrical	52
Miscellaneous	388
TOTAL	1,238

Inspections - Construction Safety Act

General Contractor	1,388
Sub-Contractor	286
Accidents Investigated	28
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	1,702
Stop Work Orders	10
Prosecutions	5

Directions Issued - Construction Safety Act

Access to Workplace	64
Bins and Hoppers	
Bracing and Supports	1
Compressed Air	
Construction Equipment	11
Demolition	
Electrical Supply	53
Excavations	75
Explosive Tools	
Explosives	10
Fencing and Barricades	17
Fire Protection	30
First Aid	82
Flooring	11
Formwork	
Guarding Machinery	
Guardrails and Openings	124
Handtools	
Handling Materials	12
Hoists-Workmen	2
Hoists-Materials	2
Housekeeping	91
Ladders	59
Personal Protection	177
Pile-Driving	
Platforms, Runways and Ramps	25
Portable Power Tools	13
Power-Driven Cranes, Shovels	31
Repairs to Machinery	
Sanitation	50
Scaffolds	168
Stairs	7
Tanks and Vessels	
Temporary Heat	1
Ventilation of Excavations	
Welding and Burning	27
Wharves and Docks	4
Woodworking	1
Working over Water	13
TOTAL	1,161

Inspections - Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

General Inspections	406
External Inspections	770
Inspections of New Installations	262
Shop Inspections of Constructions	64
Plant Inspections	912
Piping	135
Hydrostatic Tests	160
Refrigeration Plants	53
Safety Valves Tested	227
Removed from Service-Boilers	2
Removed from Service-Pressure Vessels	2
Accident Investigations	2
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	2,995

Related Services - Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act

X-Rays Examined	5,723
Survey and Registration of Drawings	457
Reports Processed from Insurance Companies	1,130
Welding Tests	1,127

Inspections - Elevators and Lifts Act

Annual Inspections - Department	1,388
Inspections - New Installations	36
Inspections - Major Alterations	1
Equipment Removed from Service	1
Accidents Investigated	2
Inspection of Personnel Hoists	9
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	1,437

Related Services - Elevators and Lifts Act

Plans Examined - New Installations	72
Plans Examined - Major Alterations	2
Consultations (Architects, Engineers, Contractors)	99
Registrations of Contractors	12
Certificates of Competency Issued	10
Elevators and Lifts Licensed	1,399

Inspections - Amusement Devices Safety Act

Initial Inspections	55
Re-inspections	228
Surveys of Equipment	2
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	285

Certificates Issued - Stationary Engineers Act

Stationary Engineer - First Class(S)*	13
Stationary Engineer - Second Class (S)	21
Stationary Engineer - Third Class (S)	48
Stationary Engineer - Fourth Class (S)	94
Stationary Engineer - First Class	2
Stationary Engineer - Second Class	6
Stationary Engineer - Third Class	13
Stationary Engineer - Fourth Class	20
Stationary Engineer - Refrigeration Plant - First Class	12
Stationary Engineer - Refrigeration Plant - Second Class	38
Stationary Engineer - Compressor Plant - First Class	2
Stationary Engineer - Compressor Plant - Second Class	2
Stationary Engineer - Hoisting Plant	25
Stationary Engineer - Surcharged	2
TOTAL	298

* (S) = Standardized Examination.